variety has also been seen from Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, collected by Professor C. H. O'Donoghue, of the University of Manitoba. It will probably be found to be widely distributed in Canada and Alaska.

Sphaerium tenue Prime.

Pisidium idahoense Roper.

A single specimen each of these two Sphaeriidae was contained in the Saint Anne Lake material. These specimens are typical.

I am indebted to Dr. V. Sterki for the determination of the Sphaeriidae from this locality as well as from the outlet of Long Lake.

NOTES.

NOTES ON CERTAIN BRACHIOPOD GENERA. — A recently published and valuable paper on the recent species of Brachiopoda in the National Museum (Dall, W. H., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 57, pp. 261-377, 1920) places before students of the Brachiopoda a carefully prepared catalogue of the species contained in the National Museum collection and also brings together from many scattered sources valuable data on geographic and bathymetric range and bottom temperature. The author has also cleared the field of a number of mooted questions in synonymy and it is to be regretted that the paper is not accompanied with illustrations of the new species named. For the *Terebratula grayi* Davidson 1852, Dr. Dall proposes the subgeneric term *Pereudesia,* which fact is unfortunate, since J. W. Jackson (Geol. Mag., Decade 6, Vol. 3, pp. 21-22, 1916) used the term *Thomsonia* in a full generic sense for the peculiar type of structure that obtains in *Terebratula grayi* and *Terebratula grayi transversa,* and at a later date (Geol. Mag., Decade 6, Vol. 5, pp. 479-480, 1918), finding the term *Thomsonia* preoccupied, he alters to *Coptothyris,* which name will of necessity hold preference over Dr. Dall's *Pereudesia.*—DARLING K. GREGER.

Brasilica Clark 1913. This generic term was erected by Dr. John M. Clarke (Monog. do Serv. Geol. e Mineral. do Brazil, Vol. 1, pp. 214-216, 1913) with the *Centronella? margarida* Derby as the genotype. The use of the term *Brasilica* is not applicative, in view of the fact that it was employed by S. S. Buckman in 1898 for a genus of *Ammonites,* with the Jurassic species *A. bradfordensis* as the genotype. The generic term *Chapadella* is here proposed for the type of loop structure exemplified in *Centronella? margarida* Derby, the genotype. Chapada is a small village in Matto Grosso, Brazil, near which place H. H. Smith collected the material originally used by Dr. Derby in his paper published in the Revista do Museu. Rio de Janeiro, 1896.—Darling K. Greger.

Zonitoides nummus in Indiana.—In looking over a lot of shells collected on Feb. 28, 1904, by the late A. C. Billups from Great Miami River drift, Lawrenceburg, Ind., I found specimens which I take to be *Zonitoides nummus* Van., so am sending some. This is far out of the recorded range of this species so far as I know. The balance of the shells are what one would expect from that region. A good many of the *Z. minusculus* have the thickening of the lip, or rather back of the lip, "bourrelet" I believe the French call it. This is not a mark of maturity, as many of the half-grown shells have it. —Geo. H. Clapp.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Journal de Conchyliologie, 1920, Vol. 66, No. 4. Révision des Cypricardiacea et des Isocardiacea Vivants du Muséum D'Histoire naturelle de Paris. Par Edouard Lamy. Pp. 259-307. A very exhaustive treatise on this group of bivalves.

Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London, Vol. 14, Pl. 1, Apr. 1920. A new subspecies of *Papuina tayloriana* from Dampier Island, by Hugh C. Fulton, p. 2. *P. tayloriana dampierensis.*